The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1790. (No. 29.)

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 21, 1790.

MR. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr. Leonard took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Thatcher introduced the petition of Lemuel Miller an officer in the late army—praying an allowance of commutation for reaſons aſſigned.—Read and laid on the table.

The petition of David Sturges, preſented the laſt ſeſſion, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received by the Secretary of the Department of War, accompanied by a plan prepared by the Secretary for the arrangement of the militia of the United States.

UNITED STATES, January 21, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary of the Department of War has ſubmitted to me certain principles to ſerve as a plan for the general arrangement of the militia of the United States.

Conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare of our country, and liable to be placed in various points of view, I have directed him to lay the plan before Congreſs for their information, in order that they may make ſuch uſe thereof as they may judge proper.

G. WASHINGTON.

REPORT of the SECRETARY at WAR.

WAR-OFFICE, January 18, 1790.

SIR,

HAVING ſubmitted to your conſideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I have preſented to the late Congreſs, and you having approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now reſpectfully lay the ſame before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleaſed to ſuggeſt.

It has been my anxious deſire to deviſe a national ſyſtem of defence, adequate to the probable exigences of the United States, whether ariſing from internal or external cauſes; and at the ſame time to erect a ſtandard of republican magnanimity, independent of, and ſuperior to, the powerful influences of wealth.

The convulſive events, generated by the inordinate purſuit of riches or ambition, require that the government ſhould poſſeſs a ſtrong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore ſubmitted, whether an efficient military branch of the government can be invented, with ſafety to the great principles of liberty, unleſs the ſame ſhall be formed of the people themſelves, and ſupported by their habits and manners.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the moſt perfect reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the War Department.*

The Preſident of the United States.

The plan was then read.

Mr. Lawrance moved that the petition of the inhabitants of Weſt-Cheſter, read yeſterday, ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Jackſon objected to a partial reference of a buſineſs of this kind to the Secretary of the Treaſury—he ſhould make no objection to referring the whole ſubject of loſſes of a ſimilar nature, in the ſeveral States, to that department, on the principle of doing equal juſtice to all. The motion for referring it to the Secretary was adopted.

On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Department of War was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, on the ſtate of the Union.

Voted, that 300 copies of this report be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to make proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, introduced a report which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Wadſworth moved for the order of the day, which was, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the ſtate of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and Indian Affairs, which motion being adopted, the galleries were ſhut, and not opened again during the day.

FRIDAY, January 22.

From the journal of yeſterday's proceedings it appeared, that the report of the committee on that part of the Preſident's Speech reſpecting the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and Indian Affairs, was diſcuſſed in a committee of the whole Houſe, who accepted the ſame without any amendments. The Chairman reported the determination of the committee to the Houſe, but an adjournment being called for, the buſineſs was not completed yeſterday.

The Secretary of the Treaſury, agreeable to notice given in his report on Thurſday of laſt week, laid before the Houſe this day, a report reſpecting the poſt-office, received from the Poſt Maſter-General, which being read, was referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sinnickſon, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Stone.

Mr. Sherman of the committee of conference on the part of the Houſe, brought in a report, which is in ſubſtance as follows—That the committee of the Houſe and Senate have agreed that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, which has paſſed from one Houſe to the other, ſhall be conſidered as if it had not been acted upon. This report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the petition of Lemuel Miller was read the ſecond time.

The bill for making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States, and foreign nations, was read the ſecond time—and made the order of the day for Monday next—then to be taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole Houſe.

The attention of the Houſe was then called to the report on the Indian Buſineſs and ſouth-weſtern frontiers, which occaſioned an order for clearing the galleries.

MONDAY, January 25.

A memorial of James Price, praying that his claim for ſupplies furniſhed the American army in Canada, may be ſettled—was read.

Alſo a petition of Gabriel Allen, of the State of New-Jerſey, praying that duplicates may be granted him of certificates which he has loſt.

Meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, tranſmitting the act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, for ratifying and adopting the Amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, propoſed by Congreſs, which was read.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill being read, it was debated in paragraphs. The firſt paragraph which enjoins that the Marſhals ſhall appoint perſons to execute the buſineſs, it was moved ſhould be ſo amended, as that it may be optional with him to perform the ſervice himſelf, or appoint a ſubſtitute. This motion was not adopted.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved upon the importance, and many advantages that would accrue from ſpecifying, in the ſchedule annexed to the bill, the various deſcriptions of perſons in the United States to a greater extent, as it would conduce to aſcertain with greater accuracy, the aggregate number of inhabitants, &c. He moved therefore, that the ſchedule be paſſed over for the preſent, which was agreed to.

On the compenſations to the Marſhals, it was moved that 250 dollars be ſtruck out from the allowance to the Marſhal of the diſtrict of Main—that an addition may be made to that of the Marſhal of the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts. This motion was ſupported by the obſervation, that the buſineſs to be performed in Maſſachuſetts was in a much greater proportion to that of the Main, than the difference in the allowance propoſed.

Mr. Thatcher oppoſed the motion—he ſaid, that in conſequence of the diſperſed ſituation of the inhabitants, and the natural obſtacles of rivers, woods, hills, &c. with the want of roads in the diſtrict of Maine, the difficulty of the buſineſs muſt be greatly enhanced, and be in proportion to theſe embarraſſments—which conſiderations render it neceſſary that the compenſation ſhould bear ſome proportion to the extra trouble and charge.

It was obſerved that this reaſoning does not apply ſo properly to the Marſhals, as it does to the Aſſiſtants—as the duty of the Marſhals relates merely to receiving the returns, and forwarding the aggregate to the Preſident of the United States.

250 dollars was ſtruck out—and 150 inſerted.

Mr. Ames then moved that 300 dollars, the allowance to the Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts, be ſtruck out, and 400 inſerted. This motion was oppoſed.

Mr. Ames obſerved, that his motion was founded on the idea that the bill would paſs in its preſent form—though he did not approve of the ſyſtem propoſed, as he conceived that public buſineſs of any kind was never done to any effectual purpoſe, when it is committed to ſo great a number of perſons, without a proper reſponſibility—His wiſh was that the buſineſs ſhould be fully committed to the Marſhals, and for them to be anſwerable for the full completion of it. Upon the preſent plan he conceived that it would never be executed in ſuch manner as to anſwer the end in view, or ſo as to juſtify Congreſs in forming any arrangements upon it—but proceeding on the idea of the bill's being adopted he made the motion, as he did not think the ſum of 300 dollars adequate to a juſt compenſation for the Marſhal of that diſtrict.

This motion was negatived.

It was then moved, that 250 be ſtruck out from the allowance to the Marſhal of New-Hampſhire, and 200 inſerted, which was carried.

Some other alterations were made in the bill.

It was then moved that the committee ſhould riſe, report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again, which motion was agreed to.

The Houſe then voted to go into a committee of the whole on this bill to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Senate, with their reſolve for adopting the report of the joint committee on the unfiniſhed buſineſs which had paſſed from one Houſe to the other—in which reſolve, they requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe.

Mr. Benſon of the committee to bring in a bill or bills, to conform the laws of the United States, to the preſent State of North-Carolina, preſented a report, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Hartley of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, introduced a report, which was read the firſt rime.

It was then voted that the Houſe proceed to a ſecond reading of the bill reſpecting North-Carolina, which being read, the ſame was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the meſſage from the Senate was taken up, which being read, it was moved that the Houſe ſhould concur.

Mr. Hartley, in objection to a concurrence, obſerved, that he had laid a motion on the table for taking up a particular bill in the ſtate it was left the laſt ſeſſion—and this he did upon a perſuaſion of the difference between an adjournment and a prorogation—the latter was a concurrent act, the former an act of one branch—on the latter it was uſual to conſider all the buſineſs unfiniſhed, as though it had not been acted upon—in the former it was uſual to reſume the unfiniſhed buſineſs, as though no adjournment had taken place—and this practice certainly conduced to expedite buſineſs, and to public œconomy.

Mr. Jackſon replied to Mr. Hartley—and the motion for concurrence being put, it paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) laid the following on the table.

Reſolved, That it be eſtabliſhed, as a ſtanding rule of the Houſe, that every future adjournment of Congreſs for more than days, ſhall be conſidered as a termination of the ſeſſion, and that at the next meeting, the buſineſs depending, at the time of ſuch adjournment, ſhall not be taken up, unleſs it be commenced *de novo*.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for ſecuring literary property.

Mr. White obſerved that the bill which had been before the Houſe, among many other articles, included the object of the gentleman's motion.

Mr. Burke, in reply, ſaid that the bill alluded to, compriſed a variety of objects, which he believed would occaſion a good deal of diſcuſſion, and his wiſh was to have immediate proviſion made for one particular object—and this might be done very ſoon as a ſhort bill would anſwer the purpoſe.

The motion was adopted—and Mr. Burke, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Cadwallader appointed.

The bill for the encouragement of arts, ſciences, &c. was referred to the ſame committee,

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 26.

Mr. Thatcher preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland, praying relief under the operation of certain parts of the Revenue Law—read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the laws of the United States to the preſent State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

The act being read, it was diſcuſſed by paragraphs. The Committee having gone through the ſame, roſe, and the chairman reported the bill with ſome amendments. The Houſe acceding to thoſe amendments, it was ordered, that the bill paſs to be engroſſed.

The bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

It was ordered that 100 copies of this bill be printed.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the memorial of James Price was read a ſecond time.

He then moved that this memorial ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved that he ſhould prefer a reference to a ſelect committee, as the Houſe would in that mode derive information from their committee, and from the Secretary, as the Secretary could communicate to the committee the reſult of his inquiries.

The motion for referring it to a ſpecial committee obtained—and Mr. Ames, Mr. Fitzſimons, and Mr. Boudinot were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

Mr. Madiſon propoſed the following as the form of a general ſchedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz,

Free white males under 16.
Free white males above 16.
White Females.
Free Blacks.
Slaves.

He then propoſed that a particular ſchedule ſhould likewiſe be included in the bill, ſpecifying the numbers of perſons employed in the various arts and profeſſions carried on in the United States.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that he did not ſee the advantage to be derived from ſo particular an en-

meration—It would doubtleſs be attended with great difficulty and expenſe.

Mr. White ſaid, that tho' he ſhould be pleaſed with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather ſuppoſed that Congreſs is not authorized by the Conſtitution to call for ſo particular an account—The Conſtitution refers only to a Cenſus for the more perfectly equalizing the Repreſentation.

Mr. Madiſon's propoſition was agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Livermore propoſed a clauſe by which the heads of families, and every male perſon more than 21 years of age, belonging to any family, ſhould be compelled by the aſſiſtants, if neceſſary, on oath or affirmation, to give a true account of the number of perſons in ſuch family—on penalty of forfeiting the ſum of dollars.

The words on "oath or affirmation" were ſtruck out—the propoſition was then adopted.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendments—which being read in the Houſe—Mr. Ames moved that the whole bill be recommitted, which was voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Maddiſon was added to the committee.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Chriſtopher Saddler, was referred, reported,

That proviſion ought to be made for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain caſes.

This report was accepted, and the ſame committee was ordered to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Ames on the part of the committee, preſented the draft of a bill, which was read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.—This bill empowers the Preſident to draw out of the Treaſury of the United States, a ſum not exceeding 40,000 dollars, for the ſupport of ſuch perſons as he may find neceſſary and proper to employ in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations; with a proviſo, that a

Miniſter Plenipotentiary ſhall not receive more than 9000 dollars per annum, as a compenſation for all his ſervices and expenſes.

A Reſident,	5000
A Charge des Affaires,	3000
A Secretary,	1400

Mr. Livermore moved that the word *annually*, ſhould be inſerted after 40,000 *dollars*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee ſaid that in his opinion the Preſident's power to draw this money from the Treaſury, ſhould be, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and moved, that the clauſe be amended, ſo as to read agreeable to his idea.

This motion was oppoſed, it was ſaid, it would interfere with and leſſen the reſponſibility of the Preſident—would tend to excite jealouſies and parties in the Senate, and may in its conſequences counteract the eſſential intereſts of the United States—the Preſident is reſtricted to a certain ſum which he may not exceed—and for the expenditure of which he muſt account—the appointments muſt be made, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and he may conſult them in the apportionment of the ſalaries, but it muſt be left generally diſcretionary with him, how much it will be neceſſary to allow in particular caſes—for if his judgment it to be controuled in this point, or is to be confined and limited, it is evident that embarraſſments will very probably enſue—eſpecially as advances of money may be neceſſary in the receſs of the Senate.

In ſupport of the motion, it was obſerved, that as no appointments can be made, but by and with the advice of the Senate—that no treaties can be formed without their concurrence, it appears incongruous that they ſhould have no voice, in determining the ſalaries of perſons, whom they may appoint to make treaties, or carry on their intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.—This will give an undue influence to the Preſident in forming treaties—and, ſuperſeding the interference of the Senate in a buſineſs to which they are equally competent, with the Preſident, is contrary to the Conſtitution.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, ſo as to affect the allowances to be made to foreign Miniſters, that they ſhould be apportioned by the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, not to exceed the ſum ſpecified in the bill.

The debate was continued after the variation of the motion—and the arguments drawn from the concurrent power of the Senate in all appointments, treaties and connections reſpecting foreign nations, it was contended equally affected the buſineſs in every poſſible ſhape and modification of it.

On the other hand it was contended the intercourſe with foreign nations, is a truſt ſpecially committed to the Preſident of the United States; and after the Legiſlature has made the neceſſary proviſion to enable him to diſcharge that truſt, the manner how it ſhall be executed muſt reſt with him; his reſponſibility for the execution of it to the beſt of his judgment, is a ſufficient ſecurity—Nor can the Senate be aſſociated with him in the diſcharge of this truſt, with any more propriety than a committee of this Houſe—The amendment as now ſtated will induce an improper interference, in points which muſt depend on contingencies, and theſe enter into the very nature of the truſt.

On motion of Mr. Livermore the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. The Houſe then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

The order of the day for the conſideration of the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina, was taken up, and the bill paſſed to be enacted.

The bill for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes, was read the ſecond time. Ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next, and that 100 copies be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, the motion before the committee yeſterday, for ſtriking out of Mr. Lee's propoſed amendment, the words, "by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate," was again read.

Mr. Jackſon objected to the principle of the bill, as tending to eſtabliſh arbitrary power—as diveſting the Senate of their prerogative—as relinquiſhing the controul of the Houſe over the Treaſury of the United States. Beſides, he contended that it is the duty of the Houſe to fix the ſalaries, and this he conceived the legiſlature fully competent to. The diſpoſal of the public money is a truſt committed to us, nor can we conſtitutionally diveſt ourſelves of it.

Mr. Boudinot was oppoſed to the amendment, and in favour of ſtriking out the words, and contended that the bill went to make all theſe proviſions as fully as the nature of the caſe would permit, which gentlemen appeared ſo earneſtly to contend for.

The bill empowers the Preſident to draw out of the public treaſury a ſpecified ſum, it has alſo determined a point beyond which the ſalaries ſhall not extend; all the power propoſed to be veſted in the Preſident, is to reduce the ſalaries, and to diſpoſe of the appropriation to the beſt advantage. This cannot be conſidered an extraordinary or an unconſtitutional truſt; it is agreeable to the uniform uſage of the Houſe in making appropriations where any truſt is repoſed. It is eaſy to foreſee inſuperable difficulties in aſſociating the ſenate with the Preſident in this buſineſs.

Mr. Scott aſked whether the queſtion was of a legiſlative or executive nature—for his part he thought it of a legiſlative nature; and therefore granting any power to appropriate the public money for purpoſes where the houſe could not aſcertain the quantum neceſſary, was acting contrary to the conſtitution. It was improper he ſaid that either the Preſident or Senate, or both, ſhould expend money for any ſervices, the amount of which could not be fixed by law. He was therefore wholly oppoſed to the principle of the bill, and moved that the committee ſhould riſe, for the purpoſe of introducing a motion in the houſe to re-commit it.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that if a diſcretionary power cannot be lodged with any perſon to determine what ſums ſhall be paid for particular ſervices, it is difficult to conceive how the public buſineſs can be carried on. He was ſure he ſaid, there was nothing in the Conſtitution againſt the delegation of ſuch a power—and in fact conſtant experience was directly oppoſed to the poſition

Mr. Smith (S. C.) purſuing the idea of Mr. Sedgwick adverted to the circumſtance of voting 20,000 dollars the laſt ſeſſion for the Indian buſineſs—it is true the compenſations of the Commiſioners was fixed—but *their* allowance abſorbed but a ſmall proportion of the ſum committed in truſt to the Preſident and Senate of the United States.

Mr. Lawrance oppoſed the motion for the committee's riſing—he wiſhed the committee to come to a deciſion of the queſtion, whether the Senate ſhould be aſſociated with the Prſident in this buſineſs or not—he adverted to the conſtant practice of the Houſe inreſpect to the heads of departments, who from the neceſſity of the caſe are conſtantly truſted with appropriations which it is true they may not exceed, but without particularly ſpecifying the ſums they ſhall pay for certain ſervices.—He wiſhed the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Boudinot was likewiſe oppoſed to the riſing of the committee, and enlarged upon the ideas ſuggeſted by Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Scott defended his motion,—he ſaid that ſervices performed in the public offices are known and open to examination; but that might not be the caſe with the preſent buſineſs; that as the bill ſtands it militates againſt the conſtitution; that conſideration would influence him not to withdraw his motion for the riſing of the committee.

The motion for the committee's riſing was negatived.

The motion for ſtriking out of the propoſed amendment the words "by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate," was put and carried in the affirmative.

The queſtion then was, on the propoſed amendment without the words "by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate," the vote being taken the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Lawrance propoſed an additional clauſe for limiting the duration of the bill to the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs thereafter.

It was moved that the clauſe which enjoins that the accounts of expenditures be rendered under oath, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of retaining the words;—there could no injury ariſe from their being retained in the bill; they may conduce to the public ſatisfaction.—In the diſpoſition of public monies, caſes will frequently occur in which a confidence in the integrity of public officers, may be all the ſatisfaction the people may receive in the diſpoſal of their money. It is not to be expected that the formality of an oath is to be attended to, the idea meant to be conveyed is that the accounts are rendered under the impreſſion of ſuch a ſolemnity.

Mr. Huntington, Mr. Wadſworth and Mr. Ames were ſeverally in favour of the motion for ſtriking out the words.—It was obſerved that they involved an abſurdity, except the gentlemen ſuppoſed it neceſſary that the Preſident ſhould take his oath of office *de novo*.

The words reſpecting the oath were ſtruck out.

A motion of Mr. Madiſon's, that the Preſident cauſe a regular ſtatement of the account of expenditures to be laid before Congreſs, occaſioned ſome further converſation—This motion was adopted.

The whole paragraph as thus amended, was then agreed to.

The motion for the limitation of the bill was next diſcuſſed—It was moved that *three* be ſtruck out before "years" and *two* inſerted—This motion obtained.

The clauſe thus amended was adopted.

The committee then roſe, and reported the bill with amendments—to which the Houſe acceded—and ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Lee called the attention of the Houſe to the petition of Mr. Dobbyn—and after ſome obſervations on the policy of encouraging the emigration of foreigners, and the population of the unappropriated territory of the United States, moved that the petition of Mr. Dobbyn be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury—that he may make proviſion in the plan which he is directed to report to the Houſe, for caſes ſimilar to that of the petitioner—Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Page ſupported this motion.

Mr. Sherman moved that the latter part of the motion ſhould be ſtruck out, and that if the petition is referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, it ſhould be by way of information.

It was ſaid that there is an impropriety in reſtraining the Secretary to any particular object, in forming the plan in contemplation, as it muſt be calculated on general principles, the Houſe having ſpecial reference to the ſubject of revenue in committing the buſineſs to him—It was further ſaid, that the propriety of the Legiſlature of the United States, holding out encouragement to individuals of foreign States, to emigrate to this country may be doubted.

Mr. Sherman's motion was adopted, and the petition referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury for his information.

Mr. Sherman preſented a petition from the Preſident and Fellows of Yale College, ſtating that they had imported a philoſophical apparatus for that College, the impoſt duties of which they had paid; and ſuggeſted to Congreſs whether, as books and ſcientific inſtruments for the uſe of ſeminaries of learning could not come under the denomination of negotiable articles of merchandiſe, it would not tend to encourage ſcience, were ſuch articles exempted from duties, and praying that the amount of the duties, paid on ſaid apparatus, may be remitted for the uſe of ſaid college.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of John Wait, praying relief under loſſes ſuſtained by taking certificates for ſupplies from ſoldiers who afterwards deſerted—Read and laid on the table.

The Houſe took up the reſolution laid on the table yeſterday by Mr. Smith (S. C.) reſpecting the unfiniſhed buſineſs at the end of a ſeſſion.

Some debate enſued, but the Houſe adjourned without coming to any deciſion on the motion.

☞ *In the firſt page and third column of this paper, Mr. Hartley's obſervation on adjournments and prorogations, was miſtated: His ideas are expreſſed in the following, viz.—"After ſpeaking of a former motion he had offered upon this ſubject—He "made a diſtinction between prorogation and adjournment in England: The firſt was the act of the firſt "Magiſtrate, the King, and all unfiniſhed buſineſs "was diſmiſſed by it. But on the laſt, which was "ſometimes the concurrent act of the ſeveral branches "of the Legiſlature, at other times, the act of one or "both Houſes of Parliament, the buſineſs is preſerved "in the ſame ſtate it was left, and need not be "taken up* de novo."

LONDON, November 6.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, October 4.

"IN order to prevent the conſequences of the ſpirit of inſurrection, which is ſpreading from kingdom to kingdom, and has already made ſome progreſs in this, our Monarch has reſolved to aſſemble the ancient Courts of Spain. His Majeſty has accordingly announced to all the towns who have a right to ſend Deputies to prepare for ſuch purpoſe.

"This ſolemn Aſſembly is to be held in this capital, at the Place del Buon Retiro, in the great Hall of the kingdom—thus named, becauſe it contains the armories of the ſeventeen kingdoms which compoſe this Monarchy."

This is an age in which experience ſeems not only unneceſſary for an officer of ſtate, but an abſolute diſqualification—thus we find the premier of thirty, the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons twenty-nine, and the grave divine, whoſe buſineſs it is to perform divine ſervice before the Senate of Great-Britain, 28 years of age.

Some years ago, there was a ſign before a public houſe, not far from the metropolis, on one ſide of which was painted a naked man, with this motto, "I am the man who went to law and loſt my cauſe." On the other ſide there was a man in rags, with the following motto—"I am the man who went to law and gained my cauſe."

NEW-YORK, January 27.

A correſpondent, who attended at the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday, informs us, that in the committee of the Houſe on the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States, Mr. Livermore propoſed a very conſiderable amendment to that

part where it is enacted, that every male or female, of 21 years of age, shall be obliged to render a true account of the number of persons, &c. in their families. Mr. Livermore moved, that the word *female* be struck out, and gave for his reason, that it would be sometimes indelicate in a marshal to ask a young lady how old she was, or to make *too strict* inquiry. The amendment was agreed to.

Before the house adjourned, a message was received from the Senate, communicating a letter from C. D. E. a citizen of Genoa, directed to the Most Illustrious and Honourable the Congress of the United States of America, offering to secure to them a truce with the States of Barbary and Tunis, for the moderate sum of 500,000l. per annum—which proposal occasioned much entertainment to the House.

ALEXANDRIA, February 11.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The number of Free Schools in Massachusetts is said to be more than 1000—In Connecticut there are 500. These institutions are the best calculated

"To civilize the rude, unpolish'd world,
"To lay it under the restraint of laws,
"And make man mild and sociable to man."

And their beneficial effects are known and celebrated throughout the world. That establishments of this kind may continue to increase, must be the wish of every friend to freedom.

DIED: Mrs. ANN DYKES, Wife of Mr. MUNGO DYKES, of this Town.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived.—Schooner Hannah, Cleves, from Baltimore.

Sailed.—Brig Nancy, Earl, for Surrinam; Sloop Polly, Green, New-York.

EXTRACT

From Governor Hancock's Speech to the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts.—January 19, 1790.

IT would be very extraordinary if we, as a nation, should remain exempted from those foreign or domestic troubles, with which other nations are frequently visited. Notwithstanding a general Government is well established by the free consent of the people, we are to continue to support our own government, with unabating anxiety for its welfare and prosperity: Indeed, the general Government of the United States is founded in an assemblage of Republican Governments; and it depends essentially on these, not only for its dignity and energy, but for its very existence in the form it now possesses; therefore, whatever is done to support the Commonwealth has a tendency to advance the interest and honour of all the States. Hence we are called upon in an especial manner, to maintain an equal and regular system of revenue and taxation, to support the faith, and to perform the engagements of our Republic; to arm and cause our Militia to be disciplined according to the mode which shall be provided by Congress; and to see that they are officered with men, who are capable of making the greatest progress in the art military, and who delight in the freedom and happiness of their country. A well regulated and disciplined Militia, is, at all times, a good objection to the introduction of that bane of all free governments—a standing army.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

IN perusing an English paper the other day, our eyes readily caught the words in capitals

"BY EXPRESS"

at the head of a couple of columns, and our imagination instantly fastened on it, in expectation of something important and highly interesting. But our mortification may be easily conceived, when we found it nothing but an account of a boxing match between JOHNSON and PERRINS in Oxfordshire—with a lengthy account of the Stage, the Umpires, [*two Noblemen*] bottle-holders, &c. 100,000 guineas depended on this combat—and Johnson the victor received 1200 guineas as his part of the door money!!!

ANECDOTE.

SOON after the commencement of the peace, the Master of an American vessel, in London, fell in company with some sharpers, who urged him very much to join them in drinking a bottle or two of porter. He, not aware of their policy, consented to go to a public house; where, after they had all drank very freely, they dropt off, one by one, till at last the Yankee was left quite alone. The innkeeper, coming in, says to him—"What! are you left alone?"—"Yes," replied the other. The innkeeper observed to him, that he supposed he was not much acquainted with "our English blades." "I am not," replied the American. "Well, said the innkeeper, "the reckoning falls on you."—"Does it!" replied the other, affecting surprise, and clapping his hand into his pocket as if to pay it---but, pausing, he says, "Well, if this be the case, give me another bottle before I go." The innkeeper stepped out to get it. In the mean time the American wrote upon the table---"I leave you AMERICAN HANDLES for your ENGLISH BLADES"---and walked off in his turn.

☞ THE Members of the ALEXANDRIA ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY are desired to meet at Mr. *Page*'s Tavern, on Monday the 1st of March, at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

By Order of the President,
ICHABOD HUNTER, Secretary.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well and are willing to be bound till of Age.*

NOTIFICATION.

ALL persons who have not accounted for the expenditures of public money and stores, received from *Hugh Hughes*, either in the capacity of Commissary of Military Stores, Assistant and Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the army of the United States, or Deputy Quarter-Master for the State of New-York, &c. or Deputy Quarter-Master to the Eastern and Main Army, are requested, by the said *Hughes*, to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, properly stated, as early as possible, to the Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in the city of New-York, that a final settlement of the same may be made.

The Executors, or Administrators, to the estates of any of the persons first mentioned, will be pleased to attend to this notification.

N. B. *The Printers in the different States in the Union, will render an essential service to the public by inserting this in their Newspapers.*

WAR-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Invalid Pensioners of the United States, residing within the States respectively, that one moiety of their annual pension, commencing on the fifth day of March last, will be paid at the places and by the persons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March ensuing, and that the second moiety of the said annual pension will be paid at the same places and by the same persons, on the fifth day of June ensuing.

The States,	*Places,*	*and persons by whom the pensions will be paid.*
Newhampshire,	*Portsmouth,*	*Joseph Whipple.*
Massachusetts,	*Boston,*	*Benjamin Lincoln.*
Rhode-Island,	*Providence,*	*Jeremiah Olney.*
Connecticut,	*New-London,*	*Jedidiah Huntington.*
New-York,	*New-York,*	*John Lamb.*
New-Jersey,	*Perth-Amboy,*	*John Halsted.*
Pennsylvania,	*Philadelphia,*	*Sharp Delany.*
Delaware,	*Wilmington,*	*George Bush.*
Maryland,	*Baltimore,*	*Otho H. Williams.*
Virginia,	*B. Hundred,*	*William Heath,*
North-Carolina,	*Hillsborough,*	*John Haywood.*
South-Carolina,	*Charleston,*	*George Abbott Hall.*
Georgia,	*Savannah,*	*John Habersham.*

January 28th, 1790.

By order of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

In order to prevent unsuccessful applications, the following information is republished, respecting the vouchers which will be required.

"The returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War by the several States of the pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively, will together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form, to wit:—A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of , in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited)

That he served in (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of , and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I A. B. of county, of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

Signed and Sealed in
the presence of
Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of the Department of War.

War-Office, October 13, 1789.

☞ *The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above information, for the benefit of the unfortunate invalids who have suffered severely in the cause of their country.*

WANTED,
A SUM of
Continental Money,
For which CASH will be given.—Inquire of the Printers.

Public Sales.

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next,
An Assortment of
Wet and Dry Goods,
With a great Variety of other Articles.
THOMPSON and PEYTON.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
TWO TRACTS of LAND, in Harrison County, in the District of Kentuckey, containing 2050 Acres. The Plats may be seen by applying to THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1790.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms,*

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in possession of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is situated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn, and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needless to say any more of this place, as it is supposed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see it, and a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, containing 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittsburgh——And an undivided right in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above premises, may hear the terms of sale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria; or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

WE once more give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of *James Hendricks* and *Co.* or *John Hendricks*, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchants, to pay their respective debts to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON. Those who neglect to come to a settlement before the 10th day of April next, may depend on suits being then commenced against them.

JOSIAH WATSON,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART,
} Assignees.

February 11, 1790.

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Friday the 26th day of February next, at the dwelling plantation of the late Col. *Henry Peyton*, deceased, in the County of Prince William, upon a credit of six months,

ABOUT 12 likely Virginia-born SLAVES, the residue of his estate out of dispute. Those Slaves were claimed by Mrs. *Valin*, but since the death of Col. *Peyton*, the suit has been determined in the General Court in favour of his Executors.—Bond, with approved Security, bearing interest from the sale, if not punctually paid, must be given to

CUTHBERT BULLITT, Trustee and Ex'r,
JAMES EWELL, and
JOHN PEYTON,
} Executors.

Prince-William, Jan. 30, 1790.

☞ At the same time and place will be offered for Sale, upon a credit of twelve months, CAMBYSES, five years old next spring. *Cambyses* was got by *Lindsay*'s *Arabian*, out of the imported mare *Silver Tail*, is fourteen hands and a half high, a fine dapple gray, and beautifully formed.

Upper-Marlborough, December 26, 1789.

Five Guineas Reward.

THE subscriber's stable was broke open last night, and out of it stolen *a likely, trunchy, well-turned, dark bay Horse*, with a white spot on one hind foot, part of his mane rubbed off by the halter; he was lately trimmed under the jowl, and shod all round, six years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, trots and gallops roughly, paces a little—At the same time was stolen a good double-flapped Saddle, with plated stirrups and bosses, one of the latter broken off, with a blue saddle-cloth trimmed with white, a double-bitted Bridle, plated and tipt.

The above-described Horse, Saddle and Bridle were stolen by a certain *James Prior*, who has been frequently in the practice of such habits. He made his escape the same evening from Mr. Wailes's gaol, where he had been committed for stealing money. He is an Irishman, about five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, with short dark hair, aquiline nose, round shouldered, with an ulcer on his left leg, over which he wore a handkerchief; his dress was a green coat, corduroy jacket and breeches, and a bound hat. He said he lived in Loudoun County, Virginia. He crossed over this morning at Mr. Low's Ferry to Alexandria.

Three Guineas will be paid to any person securing the above Property, so that it may be recovered again, and two Guineas for securing the Thief.

WILLIAM BEANES, jun.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *&c.*

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

If you think the annexed letter may contribute any thing to the utility of your paper, be pleaſed to print it when you have room, and oblige a ſubſcriber to your paper. SIDNEY.

Maryland, Jan. 18, 1790.

SIR,

I SHALL now, as you deſire, write the ſubſtance of our late converſation, concerning the habits of our people, debts, and manufactures.

Two things have been urged againſt the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, as a buſineſs—That plenty of land takes off artizans, and that high wages make them idle. Yet, upon a general view, it ſeems odd, that a country requiring manufactures, and able to pay for them, ſhould not be a fit country for manufacturing. It is certain we cannot apply the European motive to induſtry, *work or ſtarve*; but we can afford high wages to artizans, and can reward their induſtry by freſh lands, and votes in government, which are denied only to idleneſs. Theſe motives, one would think, might be ſufficient inducements for a moſt uſeful people, who only earn a bare ſubſiſtence in Europe; the reſt of the high coſt of our imported goods, beſides the raw materials, ariſing from foreign taxes and freights, which ſupport foreign powers, from the luxury of foreign merchants, inſurances, and the maintenance of traders here. Now bread, meat, fiſh, ſalt, beer, all vegetable food, and milk are not half ſo dear with us, as abroad,—the ſtaples, and the market for manufactures are here—And our taxes, comparatively, nothing. Were we therefore, to ſave the foreign taxes, freights, luxuries, and inſurances, ſurely artizans might live better here, and ſupply us cheaper.

I have read attempts to prove it our intereſt to export materials, and import manufactures. But would not this be maintaining enemies, inſtead of friends? And now our country is happily united, may we not, at leſs expenſe, exchange our materials for manufactures with our brethren eaſtward of Suſquehanna, than with our political enemies in Europe? For I think that whoever views independent ſocieties in any other ſtate but of hoſtility, reſpecting each other as nations, deceives himſelf.

It is evidently vain for any man to conſider his own poſterity, independent of others, in a ſyſtem of government excluding hereditary diſtinctions of rank and fortune. Safety from abroad therefore, and public comfort at home, ought to be our objects. But if any other nation has *that which we muſt have*, ſhe may command us. Hence it is undeniable that we cannot be ſafe, without poſſeſſing *the neceſſaries* of life, and of defence.

A pernicious ſaying among the planters, hath almoſt become a maxim; and when the mind comes to repoſe upon maxims, thinking ends. *We can buy goods* CHEAPER *than make them.* Were they to ſay *eaſier*—inſtead of *cheaper*, it would perhaps be truth. But domeſtic manufactures, proſecuted in the ſevere days and long evenings of winter, when tobacco cannot be touched, coſt nothing; unleſs it be more coſtly to employ time, than to loſe it. By attending to *them*, the profits of the Farmer advance during the whole year; while the Planter, neglecting them, is advancing ſcarcely nine months. So that, upon a high price for his produce, the Farmer can keep money; but ſhowers of gold upon Planters, ſpeaking generally, have no ſuch effect. How elſe are we to account for the different conſequences of ſimilar circumſtances upon our EXCHANGE? When tobacco was very high, and wheat low, £. 105 ſterling here equalled £. 100 ſterling in London. But now wheat is high, and tobacco low, leſs than £. 100 ſterling here, equals that ſum in London.

The leſs apparent the effects of different habits are to common people, the more attention they deſerve; for habits never ceaſe, but continue for generations. Let me therefore ſuppoſe a common Planter buys £. 10 worth of goods yearly, and pays it with tobacco; the merchant, no doubt, gets 6 per cent. annually, and the planter, after thirteen years, is juſt where he began. But if he made the ſame tobacco, and alſo £. 10 worth of goods yearly, allowing him the ſame 6 per cent. annually, he would, I think, after thirteen years, poſſeſs £. 200 in money, and ſuch habits as would ſhield his family from misfortunes.* There is no doubt, therefore, but common planters (I ſpeak not of Nabobs and Slaves) ought to increaſe domeſtic manufactures, although they ſhould make leſs tobacco. For by attending to theſe manufactures, the Farmers, whoſe produce is leſs valuable for exportation than tobacco, have already become independent, and their lands improving, while the body of the planting country is loaded with debt, and the land exhauſted.

The wiſdom of our government, as far as it was poſſible, hath excluded all dangerous parties, in purſuit of a common intereſt. But that of Debtors and Creditors, muſt be left to individual induſtry. Inceſſant foreign wars prevented the Roman government, for ages, from deſtruction by the parties of Debtors and Creditors. We ſhall avoid ſuch wars, if we be well prepared to encounter them. But with us, debts produce a ſervile caſt of mind, that mortally poiſons the elaſticity of ſoul upon which our conſtitution reſts—They ſpoil the ſenſibility of that ſeat of happineſs, the conſcience—They obſtruct impactial government—They feed innumerable drones in the hive—And they hinder that diffuſion of knowledge by education, without which Liberty dies. Unqueſtionably, therefore, debts are the bane of public and private comfort; and the habits which created them ought to be changed. In this the rich and the poor are equally concerned; for as to wealth, the deſcendants of each may, according to their induſtry, change places.

I am, &c.

* *The ſuperior quality of* home-ſpun *is not here conſidered.*

John Murray & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

By WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

JAMAICA SPIRITS,
West India Rum,
Sugars of the firſt quality,
Coffee in Barrels & Bags,
Screw'd Hay in Bundles,
Liverpool Coal in Hogſheads,
Turpentine-Soap,
White do. for waſhing Silks,
Alum, Copperas & Madder,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d 30d. Deck and Sheathing Nails,
10d. 12d. & 20d. Flooring-Brads,
Train-Oil,
Spermaceti ditto for Lamps,
Iron Shovels,
Cotton in Bales, Indigo,
Roll-Brimſtone in Barrels,
French Brandy,
New Beef and Pork, very low,
Chocolate, Alſpice,
Spermaceti Candles,
Bohea, Hyſon & Green Teas,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Raiſins,
Sole-Leather,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Men and Womens' Leather ſhoes,
Cordage of all Sizes, from 5½ Inch Hawſers to Rattine,
Anchors from 60 to 2801. Weight,
Nail-Rods,
Stone-Lime in Hhds.
Mahogany Plank,
Salt of various Kinds,
Ruſſia Canvas,
A few Pieces of Drogheda linens,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
German and Bliſtered Steel, &c. &c.

☞ CASH given for WHEAT, FLOUR, and INDIAN-CORN.

Alexandria, Jan. 28, 1790.

Robinſon, Sandernſon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,

MADEIRA WINE of New-York Quality,
Excellent 10 Years old Sherry,
Do. 4 Years Do.
Liſbon Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Port Wine in Caſks of 3 Dozen Bottles each,
Claret in Caſes of 3 Dozen each,
Geneva in ſmall Caſks,
Bohea,
Souchong, and Hyſon } TEAS,
Loaf-Sugar,
Glouceſter Cheeſe,
Candles in ſmall Boxes,
Soap do.
Muſtard do. of 5 Dozen Bottles each,
Barley in ſmall Cags,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 } Window-Glaſs in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
White Rope,
Bed-Cords,
Queen's and Stone Ware in Crates,
Glaſs Ware in Boxes,
Copperas in ſmall Caſks,
Saltpetre, Cinnamon,
Mecklenburg Blue for Linen,
Rock-Alum and Roll-Brimſtone,
Lead, Shot of all Numbers,
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails per Caſk,
3, 4, and 6d. Brads do.
2, 3, and 4d. Clout-Tacks do.
Iron Caſtings,
Common & elegant Fire Dogs & Grates for Coal,
Braſs and Iron Coal-Hods,
German and bliſtered Steel per Faggot,
A Variety of Medicines ſuited to Country Stores,
Anvils and Vices,
Sail-Canvas of all Numbers,
Fine Liverpool Salt,
Alum do.
Tar and Turpentine,
An Aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Alexandria, Nov. 19, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, OR RENTED

For a Term of Years,

SUNDRY improved LOTS in the Town of Alexandria; upon one of which is a large commodious dwelling-houſe, calculated either for a private family or a tavern; upon the others are ſeveral convenient houſes, ſuitable for ſmall families.——Alſo for Sale, 325 Acres of well improved LAND, within 5 miles of Alexandria, and 3 of Geerge-Town, with good orchards. The land is divided into 3 tenements. It includes about 15 acres of excellent meadow-ground, and about 150 acres of wood.—Poſſeſſion of the greater part may be had this ſpring, and of the reſt next fall.——Alſo to be ſold 3 likely NEGRO MEN, but the purchaſer muſt engage not to take, or ſell, them out of this County.—If the land be ſold, there may be had upon the place, all kinds of STOCK, ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. &c. JOHN DOWDALL.

Fairfax County, Virginia, 4th Feb. 1790.

N. B. Part, or the whole, of the above Lands will be ſold, at the option of the buyer.

A Loan of Money.

FOR the Loan of £. 1500 Virginia Currency, for three or more years, the Borrower will pay Six per cent. intereſt, and depoſit one year's intereſt, leſt the Federal Funds ſhould not be productive in time; with liberty from time to time, optional with him, to diſcharge within the time of the loan, any part of the principal, not leſs than in any payment.

To ſecure due payment of both principal and intereſt, it is further propoſed to depoſit Loan-Office Certificates of the United States for 14,100 Dollars, not of purchaſe, but of original loan of undepreciated money, payable to the Bearer, on which intereſt for one year or 846 Dollars, will be due the 1ſt of April next.—If objection ſhould ariſe againſt the Security as propoſed above, from the preſent ſtate of public credit, or a doubt of further arrangements of the finances of the United States, the Borrower will ſtrengthen the ſecurity to the full ſatisfaction of the moſt incredulous Lender, from whom the whole ſum propoſed to be borrowed will not be expected, if a portion of it ſhould not be ready to be depoſited.

N.B. The above blank to be filled up as ſhall be agreed by the parties.

☞ An ENGLISH KITCHEN RANGE, or GRATE, for Coals, on hand, to be ſold.—Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR

Hath juſt imported, from Liverpool, in the Mary Capt. Scales,

ROSE and Duffil Blankets, Rugs and Coverlids, common Cloths, Coatings and Stockings, Hats, well-aſſorted Queen's Ware, Nails, blown Salt, &c. which, with his former Importation, make a good Aſſortment—all of which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

Alexandria, Nov. 26, 1789.

For LIVERPOOL,

The Brigantine MARY,

Capt. WILLIAM SCALES;

A ſtout Britiſh-built Veſſel; burthen about 300 Hhds.—will ſail with all convenient Speed, moſt Part of her Cargo being engaged.—For the Remainder, with Liberty of Conſignment, or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Jan. 14, 1790.

FOR SALE, BY

Murrays & Wheaton,

In King-Street,

WARRANTED CHOCOLATE in Boxes; a few Caſks of 4d. NAILS; a ſmall Quantity of AMERICAN LINEN; QUEEN'S WARE in ſmall Crates well aſſorted; MOLASSES and BROWN SUGAR; HERRINGS in Barrels; with many other Articles, as mentioned in a former Advertiſement.

Alexandria, Jan. 21, 1790.

Twenty likely Virginia-born

NEGROES,

Amongſt whom is a young healthy Sawyer, and the reſt very likely young Men, Women, Boys and Girls, not one over Thirty-five Years of Age and only one under Ten,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Market-Houſe in Frederickſburg, at Public Sale, on the laſt Friday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, for ready Caſh, Crop-Tobacco, or Government Securities, at their current Value.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Weſtmoreland, Jan. 16, 1790.

A TANNER,

Who underſtands the Buſineſs properly, and can be well recommended for Sobriety, Induſtry and Punctuality, may find Encouragement by applying to JOEL BEACH, in Colcheſter,

Who reſpectfully informs the Public that he will take HIDES to TAN and DRESS, the enſuing ſeaſon, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

☞ One or Two Journeymen SHOEMAKERS are wanted, who may meet with Employment by applying as above.

Colcheſter, February 8, 1790.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

☞ EXCELLENT INK-POWDER to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.